

TAKES COIN TO TALK OF THE ISLANDS

Put Money Where
It Will Bring
Tourists.

"It seems to me," said a gentleman in this city well known for his efforts at advertising Honolulu in past years, "that, if we want tourists, San Francisco and Southern California are not exactly the best places in the world to go after them. It is of mighty small good, for instance, to send a lecturer to the mainland with a few lantern slides and let him waste his efforts in a region where they do the tourist business themselves—and do it on business principles, which we do not. Los Angeles and San Francisco are in the tourist business, and they are not going to help Honolulu to cut in on their trade."

"Neither, in my opinion, will it do us a lot of good to send out ten thousand circulars, or pamphlets, or ten million, for the matter of that. You can give a man a hand book, but you cannot force him to read it—nor to do anything else with it save to throw it away. And that is what happens to most circulars, particularly to those sent to California. The people we want to reach are farther away than California. They are in the great northwest, where we never have advertised the islands. And we cannot reach them if we do not go at it intelligently. In order to get tourists to come here we must employ the agencies that handle the tourist business—and employ them, moreover, with intelligence. For instance, there is not a ticket office on any railroad on the mainland where the agent is paid to talk of Honolulu and the islands. Well, pay the agents to talk. It will pay us, in turn, let us put men, or rather hire men in Seattle or Tacoma and Butte and Portland and Helena and St. Paul and Chicago to talk of the islands to people who contemplate taking an outing. It need not cost much—not any more, anyhow, than it would cost to send out a bundle of circulars that nobody would read."

"There can be no question about the feasibility of the plan. Other resorts with half the attractions of Honolulu have done it, and have profited by doing it. Interest the railroads, and interest the steamship lines in Honolulu. If the steamship lines that come here now will not work for us, interest others that will. How many passengers on port on Friday knew that they could stop over here if they desired, do you suppose? How many were told at the ticket offices in San Francisco and the Orient that they could stop over here—told, I mean, without having to ask for the information? And yet, if their route had lain through Los Angeles or Santa Barbara, say, do you not know that the agent selling them their tickets would have told them all about the attractions of those places, and how conveniently they could arrange to stop over? The agents of the railway lines do not talk of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles out of love for those cities. It is money that makes them talk. Let us put our money for tourists, if we are to put it anywhere, where it will bring some returns. The Raymond & Whitcomb people would as soon bring their parties to Honolulu as to take them anywhere if there was money in it for Raymond & Whitcomb. So of the Cooks' tourists parties."

"Of course after a time the people who came here would advertise the islands, but we must make a beginning and an intelligent one. And the Pacific northwest, which we have never reached at all, even with the lantern slides, is a good place to make it."

FREAK SOLONS DO NOT WANT ANY TOURISTS HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

stead of \$400 as two years ago. "It's in the Governor's message," said Crabb.

"Probably a mistake," put in Brown. "I presume the Governor put it in at that figure to give Senator Dickey a chance to cut it down," said Baldwin.

The item for eighteen months was changed to \$300, and the item of \$720 for Mrs. Mary R. Stolz was also questioned and reduced to \$300.

On motion of Dickey the item of \$900 for Sergeant H. E. Peterson was stricken out, Senator Dickey stating that the settlement was for the loss of eyesight, which accident occurred during a sham battle. Peterson had now recovered his sight and was in business for himself.

Senator Brown suggested that the Senate had passed a bill providing extra compensation for circuit judges at the rate of \$500 each which had been violently killed in the House and asked if the Senators had any wish now to insert these items in the appropriation bill.

"I am just throwing this out as a hint," said Brown.

No one took the hint.

COURTS OUT OF POLITICS.

Senator Brown suggested also that salaries be appropriated for clerks in the Judiciary Department in order to keep the courts entirely out of politics.

Senator Dickey moved to insert items for clerks, stenographers and interpreters in the bill, to be a charge upon

the revenues of the counties. Action upon the judiciary items was finally postponed.

The item for Jailer Oahu Prison was increased from \$2700 to \$3000.

SALARY FIGHT AGAIN.

Senator Dickey moved to reduce the salary of treasurer from \$6750 to \$4200. "The idea is utterly ridiculous," said he. "We are paying heads of departments twice what is being paid in States getting in ten times the amount of taxes."

Dickey quoted salaries in other States showing but two paying more than \$3,000 a year for treasurers.

Senator Brown replied that these officers had perquisites, and besides living only cost half as much in the States. He didn't believe in making officers live from hand to mouth; they should be permitted to maintain the dignity of the office. "I believe in paying a man what he is worth," said Brown. "That's what we do in this world unless it is some people who were born with a silver spoon in their mouths and a gold brick under their arms."

"I was a Dickey at one time," said Baldwin. "I belonged to a committee that reduced all the salaries in the government on first reading, they were all Dickey's in the House then. It was a farce though and before the third reading, some one had a friend on Kauai who couldn't live on the salary, then another had a friend in Honolulu and a third had a friend on Hawaii and before it was over we had the salaries all back again."

Dickey thought the treasurer could live on \$300 a month; many others lived on less than \$200. "They can live in Oklahoma on \$200," he said. "I don't believe there is over \$100 difference in honor. We are not a monarchy now, we had to spend money before for small fees and feathers but we are only the smallest Territory in the Union now."

Dickey suggested that it be made \$3400 and Achi said it should be \$6200. "Baldwin couldn't decrease salaries," said Achi, "and the government was overthrown. We don't want to be overthrown."

Kalaupokalani moved to pass as in the bill which carried.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the salary of registrar was reduced from \$4500 to \$4050. The deputy registrar was fixed at \$3150, Achi pleading for the increase because of new duties.

The items for clerks, etc., were stricken out.

The corporation clerk was put in at \$2250. Recording clerk and stenographer were each put in at \$1350. An item of \$2700 was inserted for deputy insurance commissioner.

The item of \$31,000 for tax commissions was stricken out. Superintendent of Public Works salary carried at \$6700. The assistant was stricken out and supervising engineer was inserted at \$4050.

NO MONEY FOR LIGHTS.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out the \$8,000 for lighthouses which carried. President Crabb stated that he had been informed by the Governor that the federal government would be asked to make a survey and take over the lighthouses.

CRABBE THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The item for gunpowder keeper, Hilo, was carried at \$900. McCandless asked for a standing vote on the item. Crabbe objected to the continued questioning of his count of hands. "If it happens again I shall resign," said the chairman. "I think I'll resign anyway."

Dickey arose to a question of privilege and said that it was no aspersions on the chair to ask for a count of the vote. There were three methods of voting and a Senator had a right to ask for a standing vote.

SCHOOL SALARY CUTS.

Dickey moved to reduce the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction to \$5400 as it was two years ago. Carried.

The salary of secretary of the School Board was cut from \$3600 to \$2700. The item for school agents was reduced from \$4000 to \$3375. Superintendent Boys' Industrial School was cut from \$2700 to \$1800, matron girls' school \$2700 to \$1800; guards for the boys' school reduced from \$2700 to \$2400.

LAND OFFICE CUTS.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$2700 for book-keeper land office, which would be needed in case lands were sold to settlers. Lost.

The salary of land agent second district was reduced from \$1350 to \$900. Clerk first land district was stricken out. Ranger third district was cut from \$900 to \$540. Salary rangers 4th district was also stricken out.

An item of \$4500 for forestry superintendent was inserted.

A motion by Senator Kaohi to adjourn was lost, 6 to 5.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The salary of President Board of Health passed at \$4500. The executive officer passed at the same figure; the secretary was reduced to \$3000, registrar was fixed at \$2700.

Senator Baldwin moved that other changes be made according to the majority report on the six months' bill but Brown got an adjournment before discussion had fully begun on the question.

RESTORED THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Palmer P. Woods has been apprised of the granting of pardons and restoration to civil rights by Governor Dole of four of his men.

In 1897 seven of the employees of the Woods ranches were arrested on charges of larceny in the second degree, convicted and their appeals to the circuit court resulted in the affirming of the verdict of \$50 and costs.

In the cases of four of these men, Samuel Awa, Akau, Kane Pika and Apikai, Gov. Dole, for causes which are known to him and which seem ample and just, has issued his proclamation restoring these men to their civil rights and declaring that they are eligible to offices of trust, honor and profit.

Brought Kona Sugar.

The Ke Au Hou arriving Sunday from Kona, Hawaii, brought 3600 bags of Kona plantation sugar, which about completes the output for the season.

CHINESE GAMBLERS TRY TO BRIBE THE ATTORNEY- GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Their Offer Overheard by Concealed Witnesses
Including an Advertiser Reporter—Arrests Promptly Made.

(From Monday's daily.)

Six thousand dollars per month as "hush money" was the price which the agent of four proposed Chinese gambling houses of Honolulu offered to Deputy Attorney-General Emil C. Peters yesterday afternoon in the Attorney-General's office in the Capitol Building, to gain his help in nolle prossing gambling cases in the Circuit Court.

Fifteen hundred dollars per week was the offer which Tong Kai made to the Deputy Attorney-General out of which he was to bribe Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews, and if necessary, other members of the Department. This money was to be the price of their silence while the gamblers pled their profession.

But the briber and his agent, a well known Hawaiian, sounded the wrong man. The Deputy was not to be bribed and Tong Kai is now confined at the police station with a charge of attempted bribery lodged against him.

The entire negotiations were conducted in the Attorney-General's office yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock, with Mr. Peters, Tong Kai and the Hawaiian, who acted also as the interpreter, supposed to be the only ones in the room. On one side of the Attorney-General's office there is a large wardrobe, part of the old royal furniture, a central portion with two side panels. The back of one of these smaller closets had been removed, and in this small compartment, Attorney-General Andrews and A. P. Taylor, a reporter of the Advertiser, were concealed. Every word that passed between Deputy Attorney-General Peters and the briber and his go-between, was clearly heard in the little closet, a stenographic record being taken of the talk.

For half an hour the negotiations were conducted when Mr. Peters brought the proceedings to a sudden close with the words:

"Excuse me, I've got to telephone." This was the signal agreed upon by Mr. Peters with Attorney-General Andrews for the latter and the other witness to step out into the room. In the outer room was W. S. Fleming of the Attorney-General's department, ready to enter at the proper moment. The details leading up to the arrest had been carefully planned by the two officials, and the offer of the bribe was to be made definitely and several times over, before the climax was to come.

In the small compartment the two witnesses were compelled to stay for more than half an hour, not daring to move lest their presence become known and the entire proposition fall through. When Mr. Peters gave the signal, the Attorney-General threw open the door and rushed to the center of the room.

THE ARRESTS MADE.

"I place you under arrest!" exclaimed Peters, and at that instant the Chinaman rose hastily to his feet, his hands reaching to his pockets. Mr. Peters at once drew a revolver and leveling it at Tong Kai, told him to sit down, or throw up his hands. The interpreter said never a word. From his seat he was looking into a mirror which reflected the wardrobe. When the Attorney-General emerged from his place of concealment, making considerable noise as he did so, followed by the reporter he did not have to turn around to see who was in the room. His eyes saw everything in the mirror and he remained quiet. The Chinaman sat down, and then burst into hysterical mutterings, appealing to his agent for an explanation. He rolled from side to side, tears springing up in his eyes, but the Deputy Attorney-General sharply ordered him to keep still.

Attorney-General Andrews at once notified the Chinaman that he was under arrest for attempted bribery, which the agent interpreted. Mr. Andrews then telephoned to the police station for the patrol wagon and accompanied the prisoner to the station where he lodged the charge against him, bail being fixed at \$500 cash.

Last week an agent sounded Mr. Peters as to accepting money to "protect" various gambling huts which were to open puka pio games. His part was to look after any gambling cases in which the huts would be interested, should they reach the Circuit Court. The agent made the tempting offer of \$2,000 per week. Mr. Peters seemingly fell in with the offer, and invited

the agent to meet him at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in his office in the Capitol. Mr. Peters immediately informed Attorney-General Andrews of the proposition to "fix" the department, and a plan was agreed upon whereby the Attorney-General with other witnesses could be present without being seen.

There were two small offices adjoining the large offices of Mr. Andrews, and a toilet room. At first it was proposed to conceal the Attorney-General in one of these rooms, but this was abandoned as the visitor might take it into his head to look there before talking. Then the wardrobe was hit upon. The small side portion is about two feet across the front, eighteen inches deep, and about seven feet in height. The back was removed, a piece of carpet placed on the bottom and Mr. Andrews and the reporter tested it. They were cramped and it was not hot, but it would do if they did not move.

ENTER THE AGENT.

At 1:30 Mr. Peters was at work in the big office. The agent appeared ten minutes later in the outer office and asked Mr. Fleming if Mr. Peters was in. He was ushered into the apartment, Mr. Andrews and the reporter quickly concealing themselves. The two men seated themselves at a table, and the first proposition of \$2,000 a week was withdrawn, and \$1,500 substituted as there were to be but three huts, and they were willing to give \$500 each. The agent stated positively that they would guarantee Mr. Peters \$6,000 per month. He stated that he would report Mr. Peters's willingness to accept the offer, to the members of the hut, and would return the next day, Sunday, at 5 o'clock with at least three of his principals. Every word of their conversation was taken stenographically by Reporter Taylor in the cabinet.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Attorney-General Andrews and the reporter entered the building and going inside the office, were locked in. Mr. Fleming stationed himself in the Capitol grounds to watch the approach of the bribers and give warning. This precaution was taken to forestall any effort being made by the bribers to keep tab on the attaches of the Attorney-General's office. Mr. Peters came into the office at 4:30 and went to work with some typewriting. At 5:15 the agent and a Chinaman were seen walking from Hotel street to the Capitol, and the Attorney-General and the reporter concealed themselves as before in the wardrobe. Mr. Peters locked the door after his visitors entered and sat down behind his desk. The agent wanted to go into a smaller room but was told to stay where he was. The Chinaman was introduced as Tung Kai, and he spoke entirely in Chinese the agent interpreting for Mr. Peters and his associate. These proceedings were taken in full in shorthand notes by the reporter in the cabinet.

The Chinaman did not bring any money, as he had been selected the night before by members of the huts to meet Mr. Peters and ascertain just what they were to obtain as "protection" in exchange for the \$1,500 cash per week which they were willing to pay him for his assistance. He was authorized to make a definite offer of \$1,500 per week, and the first payment was to be made before Thursday, a meeting to arrange for which was to be held this evening. The gambling houses were to be opened next Saturday evening, a nest of them near Mauka and Hotel streets. There were about 100 members in the four huts, and these were to employ between 250 and 300 Chinese as distributors of the puka pio tickets. They demanded \$500 cash from Mr. Peters to be deposited with some reputable merchant, as an evidence of good faith toward the gambling huts.

The negotiations conducted by the gambler's agent on Saturday afternoon were as follows:

APPROACH OF THE BRIBERS.

The name of the man designated below as agent is withheld from the public at present to further the interests of justice:

Agent: How do you do, Mr. Peters?

Mr. Peters: Hello. Well, what's the news?

Agent: I just came to the office to tell you that they can't raise \$2,000.

Mr. Peters: What's the trouble?

How many are in the deal?

Agent: There's three and they can only raise \$1,500. They told me to offer \$1,500, and take \$500 out of the first \$1,500 that they are to pay over to you.

Agent: You know about that bond business. They don't want the bond, but they want you to deposit \$500 with some reputable merchant.

Mr. Peters: Well, we can't do that because that will advertise it all over town.

Agent: No, it won't. Mr. Peters: Well, take the \$500—take the \$500 out of the first \$1,500 and you deposit that in one of the—deposit it with one of the bankers. How many banks are going to run? Agent: There are going to be three gambling houses.

Mr. Peters: Well, look here, I won't do any business with you; you bring up two or three of the men in the banks and they can give me the names of the others. When can you fix this thing up?

Agent: Well, you see I just came up here first to see if you would take the \$1,500.

Mr. Peters: What do you expect me to do for this money?

Agent: You are supposed to take care of all gambling cases of these banks when they come up to the Circuit Court—all the gambling cases, you know, puka pio and all that come out of these three gambling houses.

Mr. Peters: How many men are there in these three houses, running them I mean?

Agent: Five.

Mr. Peters: I want to know, because I want to know who I'm to protect, see?

Agent: Well, there's five altogether. Mr. Peters: Well, then, that's \$1,500 a week, eh? How much is that a month?

Agent: That will be \$6,000.

Mr. Peters: What time can you fix this up tomorrow say?

Agent: Tomorrow, well I think about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Peters: I won't do business with you, I want to do business with the men I'm to protect. You had better bring up three of them, and then these can give me the names of the others, that will make it all right.

Agent: For God's sake, if any of these fellows come to talk to you, you send them to me.

Mr. Peters: All right.

YESTERDAY'S INTERVIEWS.

The transcript of the stenographic notes taken yesterday by reporter Taylor, is as follows:

Mr. Peters: What does he (Tung Kai) want to do now?

Agent: Our proposition is this; that we pay the money to you and you fix the Attorney-General. Money talks. No bond business in this. The proposition is this, that they want about a week to talk it over.

Mr. Peters: What does he want now?

Agent: He wants four banks and will pay \$1,500 per week to you to run them.

Mr. Peters: \$1,500?

Agent: Yes, per week.

Mr. Peters: What's his name?

Agent: Chun Fun (the Chinaman gave his name at the police station as Tong Kai).

Mr. Peters: Who is going to run the banks?

Agent: On Tuesday he will have the lists of names made out and will show them to you so you can look them up. We want everything private and quiet. In case the High Sheriff arrests any of them we won't say a word, but let it go up to you.

Mr. Peters: What kind of a bank is he going to run?

Agent: Puka pio.

Mr. Peters: Is this the same bank that was running before?

Agent: No, the old banks have all been given up, but some of the members have stayed over with the new ones.

Mr. Peters: How many men are going to be in on this?

Agent: About 20 or 25 men to each bank.

Mr. Peters: Is this man the president of the bank?

Agent: I am not really the president, but I was appointed by all members of the huts to come and consult with you.

Mr. Peters: Have you an interest in the bank?

Agent: Yes, I am going to be in the new bank when it starts. He was to represent four of them and through you, Mr. Peters, you pass the word to him and I pass the word to the men. I know who all the men are and where they live.

Mr. Peters: Can't I meet these men or am I only to meet this man here. How am I to know he is acting all right?

Agent: All these men are busy during the day and you cannot get to see them on this account.

Mr. Peters: They are not busy on Sundays are they? What is the proposition of \$1,500 for—for four puka pio banks?

Agent: Yes.

Mr. Peters: And you will give me the list of the places where the games are to be?

Agent: The four banks are all in the same place.

Mr. Peters: Now I want to know what these men expect me to do? His offer is for \$1,500 per week for four banks and I want to know what he expects me to do.

Agent: "In case we are arrested, we need your help. Supposing we were fined high, how is it going to be?"

Mr. Peters: "Well, what does he expect me to do? Supposing they are fined high and I cannot fix it with the judge, what then?"

Agent: "We want you to help us in every way."

Mr. Peters: "Does he expect me to pay the fines out of this \$1500?"

Agent: "No."

Mr. Peters: "Supposing when men get arrested and I am down on the other islands and the Attorney-General gets mixed up on these cases and somebody gets a heavy fine, what do you expect me to do in such a case?"

Agent: "If we are going to be arrested two or three times a week it is no use for us to keep open, because then \$1500 would be too much."

Mr. Peters: "Are you prepared to pay anything on account today?"

Agent: "Well, Mr. Peters, as soon as I can report to the others, then, of

Continued on page 2.)

GROW SISAL ON LANAI

Experiments Being
Made by Chas.
Gay.

Experiments are now being made to ascertain the adaptability of the island of Lanai for the raising of sisal fibre. Mr. Chas. Gay the virtual owner of the entire island is now on Lanai with a force of experts and tests are under way to ascertain whether the land can be used for the production of the fibre. Lanai has never been of much value for anything but sheep and cattle raising and it hasn't been a very great success for that purpose. The principal obstacle is in the lack of water. An attempt was made in the boom days to raise sugar on the island by W. H. Pain, the late Paul Neumann and others, but it proved a flat failure. Much money was lost in the attempt to develop water and finally the entire project was abandoned. Only recently the island was sold at foreclosure sale to Chas. Gay of Gay & Robinson, he afterwards buying in the one-third owned by the Hayseldens. There was much speculation as to the purpose to which he intended to put his little island but the plans have been kept very quiet. Of course a good part of the island will be given over to stockraising in which Mr. Gay has had much experience, but if the sisal experiments prove successful, its cultivation will begin on a larger scale than has ever before been attempted in the islands. If it is demonstrated that the sisal can be grown with only the water available on Lanai, it can be grown most anywhere in these islands. And if it is successful Mr. Gay will erect a mill to make the sisal into fibre for export.

LABOR AT WORK AGAINST ASIATICS

At the monthly meeting of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange held last evening, L. E. Pinkham was appointed a committee to wait upon Commissioner Sargent and ascertain a time and place when the members of the Exchange may confer with him upon island labor conditions. The Exchange has recommendations to make in regard to labor here, and it will draw the Commissioner's attention, especially to the employment of Asiatic labor upon United States government work performed here in the past two or three years.

Secretary Avery, who was re-elected the ensuing year, was instructed to write to the trustees of the baseball league, asking that in the contract for the construction of the grandstand and siting up of the new grounds, a clause be inserted that no Asiatic labor shall be employed thereon, and any violation of this clause shall nullify the contract.

The Secretary was also instructed to write similar letters to the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., asking them to employ non-Asiatic labor on the cottages about to be erected at Waihala as vacation homes. The request in the latter two instances is to be made on the grounds that the funds so far raised have been largely contributed by non-Asiatics and the benefits will be mostly for non-Asiatics.

It was stated that the Exchange has no objection, as a general thing to Americanized Asiatics, but it is largely the coolie class to which it is opposed.

The Directors decided that the Exchange was large enough in membership to reduce the dues from \$5 to \$3 per quarter, and this was so ordered. A sliding scale for initiation fees was also recommended. This proposed that the fee be \$5 until the membership reaches 100 persons, and after that \$25.

The collection of accounts was taken up. The Secretary was authorized to collect accounts from members of the Exchange, whether accounts are against members or outsiders. The Exchange has had a system of account collecting between members. Members were given ten days to pay and if not then paid their names were to go on a delinquent list.

YOUNG'S ISLAND IS AN ORPHAN

The Organic act specifically designates that the site for the \$30,000 U. S. Immigration station, for the establishment of which U. S. Immigration Commissioner Sargent is now in Honolulu, shall be "on land adjacent to the Channel Wharf." The "land adjacent" is the Naval Reservation which extends seaward from behind the Channel Wharf and Myrtle Boat house. Young's Island does not properly come under the term "adjacent," and it will probably be abandoned for some time.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AT HONGKONG

The German squadron at present in Chinese waters, according to news received on the Siberia, consists of the following vessels: The large cruisers Furst Bismarck, Hansa, and Hertha; the smaller cruisers Bussard, Geier, Seeadler and Thetis; the gunboats Itis, Jaguar, Luchs and Tiger; the torpedo-boats S90 and Taku, and the river gun-boats Schamien and Vorwarts.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

About a week ago I was credibly informed that the Chinese gambling houses closed by the raids of last month were about to reopen on a larger scale. Later, approaches were indirectly made to the department through Mr. Peters whereby it was suggested we were to be "fixed." We were anxious to test just how far the gamblers were prepared to go to gain their ends, and the affair culminated last night. We intend to prosecute the man arrested and see that he receives, if possible, the full penalty of the law.